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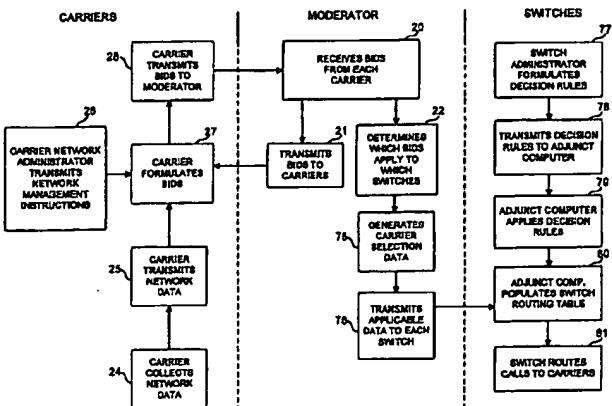
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(54) Title: BIDDING FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC



(57) Abstract

Telecommunication switches (e.g., PBX's or local exchange carrier's Centrex-enabled switches) route calls in accordance with economic incentives (e.g., least cost routing) resulting from a bidding process between participating telecommunication Carriers (Carriers) by operation of a central processor, a computer referred to as a bidding moderator (Moderator). Each of the Carriers bidding for traffic over a route informs the Moderator of the rate it is willing to charge for (or other economic incentive it is willing to offer) service between two specific points in a telecommunication network, for example, from one NPA-NXX to another NPA-NXX, at some particular time. This "bid" rate may be lower than that Carrier's established rate for any of several reasons (e.g., the Carrier has excess capacity on that route at that time). The carrier may change its bids as often as it likes during the day as traffic patterns change. The Moderator collects this bid information from all the Carriers, processes the bid information and transmits carrier selection information to subscribing switches. Bid information is also transmitted to participating Carriers' network management centers. From the list of all Carriers providing bid information to the Moderator, each Subscriber can select those Carriers to which it wants traffic routed and can change that selection at any time.

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TITLE: BIDDING FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention is in the field of telecommunication network control.

10 2. Description of the Background Art

Many locally managed telecommunication systems, such as PBXs, employ "least cost routing" software to reduce telecommunication costs. The system's manager arranges with more than one interexchange Carrier to carry the system's traffic from the local exchange to which it is connected to other exchanges. The manager keeps track of each Carrier's charges and populates the routing table in the "least cost routing" software. The charges may be the regularly tariffed charges of the subscriber's primary Carrier or contracted charges offered by an alternate Carrier for a bulk discount or for discounting traffic during a specific time period during the day. The "least cost routing" software will examine each call attempt and automatically decide which Carrier is the best economic choice for that call. If the call attempt fails, the software usually defaults the call attempt to the subscriber's primary Carrier.

Recently a great deal of competition has developed between telecommunication carriers. This has been stimulated by both regulatory and technological changes. As telecommunication becomes more of a commodity it would be of great benefit to consumers to stimulate this competition and facilitate the consumer's ability to make economic choices between telecommunication carriers.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Provision of telecommunication services is presently dominated by fixed contractual relationships between users and service providers. However, because of technological and regulatory changes, telecommunication service is becoming more of a commodity, with

5 competition between service providers for the users' traffic. The herein disclosed invention stimulates this competition and facilitates the consumer's ability to make economic choices between telecommunication carriers. In this method and system, telecommunication switches route calls in accordance with economic incentives (e.g., least cost routing) resulting from a bidding process between participating telecommunication carriers (Carriers), administered by

10 a bidding service provider through operation of a central processor, a computer referred to as a bidding moderator (Moderator).

In this arrangement, each of the Carriers transmits to the Moderator the rate it is willing to charge (or other economic incentive it is willing to offer) for service between two specific points, from an originating point to a terminating point, at some particular time. This

15 "bid" rate may be lower than that Carrier's established rate for any of several reasons (e.g., the Carrier has excess capacity on that route at that time). The Carrier may, for example, also decide for capacity or competitive reasons to place the same bid on all traffic originating at a specified network switching end point (e.g., an NPA-NXX) independent of destination or on all traffic independent of originating point and destination. The Carrier may change its bids

20 as often as it likes during the day as traffic patterns change. The Moderator collects this bid information from all the Carriers, sorts it among originating points, and may further process this information to, for example, select for particular routes or for individual calls. The Moderator then transmits selected portions of this information to each appropriate subscribing

switch location and to participating Carriers' network management centers. Each subscribing switch (Subscriber) gets the rate information or carrier selection information from the Moderator for all "point-to-point routes" originating in the Subscriber's local exchange area. The Moderator provides each Carrier with bid information from other Carriers for at least a portion of all point-to-point routes for which any Carrier has submitted a bid (e.g., any NPA-NXX to any other NPA-NXX, or otherwise-defined telecommunications network destination, in the world). A point-to-point route may originate and terminate within a single local exchange area.

- From the list of all Carriers providing bid information to the Moderator, each
- 10 Subscriber can select those Carriers to which it wants traffic routed and can change that selection at any time. The Subscriber downloads the carrier selection information of those selected Carriers into the routing tables of the "least cost routing" software in its switch. After each new bid is submitted by a Carrier and is processed by the Moderator, the rate or carrier selection information will be distributed to the relevant Subscribers and rate
- 15 information will be distributed to other Carriers. The Carriers receiving the information will have the opportunity thereafter to submit a lower or higher bid for any point-to-point routes on which they wish, respectively, to stimulate or discourage additional traffic.

Similarly, the Moderator could offer a different class of service directly to end users who are calling parties. As part of such a service, Carriers will provide an economic

20 incentive for all such end users in a given local exchange area (e.g., an NPA-NXX or group of NPA-NXXs served by a switch) to originate calls terminating anywhere (e.g., by means of a low rate or stated discount). In that case the Moderator would broadcast (e.g., by wired data link or wireless transmission) rate information or carrier selection information generated by

- the Moderator to an interface unit at each end user location. The information may be displayed for evaluation by the end user or processed within the interface unit, with direction from the end user, and all outgoing calls routed to the selected Carrier. If the Carrier information is displayed for the end user, the user can choose a Carrier for a call attempt and
- 5 key in the selected Carrier's Carrier identification code before the desired destination address (e.g., telephone number). If the information is processed automatically within an interface unit in the line between the user's terminal equipment and the local exchange switch, the interface unit can, for example, automatically insert the appropriate Carrier identifier before outgoing telephone numbers.
- 10 Through this bidding process, Carriers can compete for traffic on selected routes or compete for traffic originating from selected points in telecommunication networks. They can also manage their network traffic by adjusting their bids from time to time, depending on network traffic information or other network information. And users can easily make economic choices.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- Figure 1 is a schematic view of an exemplary system of the invention showing dedicated communication lines from each Carrier to the Moderator, from the Moderator to each of the subscribing switches, and a common data link from the Moderator to each of the
- 20 Carriers.

Figure 2 is a schematic view of an exemplary system of the invention showing the Carriers using a shared data link to provide information to the Moderator.

Figure 3 is a schematic view of an exemplary system of the invention showing

switched access from the Moderator to each of the subscribing switches and to each Carrier.

Figure 4 is a schematic view of an exemplary system of the invention showing use of a shared data facility, such as a local area network, for communication from the Moderator to each of the subscribing switches and to each Carrier.

5 Figure 5 is a schematic representation of an exemplary process of the invention showing transmission of bid information from the Moderator to the subscribing switches.

Figure 6 is a schematic representation of an exemplary process of the invention showing transmission of information from the Moderator directly to end users.

10 Figure 7 is a schematic view of an exemplary end user portion of a system of the invention.

Figure 8 is a schematic view of an exemplary system with the invention in which the Moderator transmits data directly to its switches.

Figure 9 is a schematic view of an exemplary system of the invention in which the Moderator transmits data to a computer associated with a plurality of switches.

15 Figure 10 is a schematic view of an exemplary network architecture in which a Moderator transmits data to a dedicated facility switch.

Figure 11 is a schematic representation of an exemplary process of the invention in which the Moderator generates carrier selection data for the subscribing switches.

20 Figure 12 is a schematic representation of an exemplary process of the invention, including a billing capability.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 shows an exemplary system for carrying out the herein disclosed bidding process for telecommunication services, in which a Moderator 1 administers collection and

dissemination of bidding information. The Moderator 1 includes a computer with a processor and memory, together with input and output devices to communicate with the Carriers' network management computers 2, which are the source of the bidding information, and the switches 3, which are the ultimate users of the information.

- 5 The Carriers are, primarily, interexchange Carriers that carry telecommunication traffic between network switching end points (i.e., local exchange switches or equivalent local switching nodes). By means of the Figure 1 system, for example, the Carriers bid for traffic from a local exchange switch 3, or from subscribing switches 3 associated with a local exchange switch, to other local exchange switches. Some circumstances may result in the
10 bidding process controlling carriage of a call within a single local exchange area. A local exchange area is, typically, the geographic region served by a local exchange switch (or equivalent local switching node). The Carriers transmit their bids from their network management computers 2 over data links 7, which may be either analog (using modems) or digital. However, the information is usually transmitted in digital form for input into the
15 Moderator 1. Each Carrier has a network administrator who enters network management instructions into each network management computer 2 through input port 6 by means, for example, of a keyboard or a data link from a remote site or local computer.

- A local exchange switch (or equivalent local switching node) is generally considered to be (i) the switching point on a telecommunications network that serves as the most
20 immediate switching interface between the calling party and that telecommunications network as well as (ii) the switching point on a telecommunications network (which may, but need not be, owned or operated by the same carrier who owns or operates the originating switching point) that serves as the most immediate switching interface between the called

party and that telecommunications network, regardless of whether such telecommunications networks use circuit-switched, frame relay, asynchronous transfer mode, packet data, TCP/IP protocols or other current or evolving telecommunication technologies. Local exchange switches (or equivalent local switching nodes), for example, may include telephone 5 companies' local central office switches, private telecommunications networks' local access nodes, and Internet service providers' local access switches – whether represented by a server, router or other switching device (which may be hardware or software-defined), but in each case providing access to the respective telecommunications network. These network switching end points define a "route" for which Carriers can submit bids to the Moderator in 10 order to compete to provide service to end users attempting to make calls over such routes.

The Moderator 1 receives the bids, processes them in its processor to produce Carrier selection data, and enters both into a database in its memory by means of the data buses and registers internal to a computer. The Carrier selection data, applicable to each subscribing switch 3, are transmitted to such switch 3, perhaps by way of a computer 4 adjunct to the 15 switch 3 over a data link 8. The data link 8 is illustrated as a dedicated transmission facility between the Moderator 1 and each switch 3. However, any other transmission technology offering a selective way to transmit data from the Moderator 1 to the switch may be used. (A "transmission facility" is a telecommunication path or channel. It may be, for example, a wired link, a radio channel in a wireless system, or a time slot in a digitally multiplexed 20 optical transmission system). The data inputs and outputs of the Moderator 1, the network management computers 2, the adjunct computers 4, and the switches 3 are implemented by such devices as interfaces, registers and modems that are well known in the art.

As illustrated in Figure 8, the Moderator 1 processes the bids to prioritize them for

each route, producing derivative data, including Carrier selection data. This data can reflect, for example, designation of a selected Carrier and alternate Carriers, based on the Carriers' bids for each route. The Moderator 1 transmits the applicable bids and/or the derivative data to the switch 3. The Moderator 1 or the switch 3 can also designate a default Carrier in the 5 event a call cannot be completed via a Carrier selected by the bidding process. The switch 3 can also be equipped to override the Moderator's selection in accordance with decision rules from the switch administrator 5 (e.g., if the default carrier designated for the switch 3 charges a rate lower than the lowest bidding carrier).

An adjunct computer is known in the art to be a computer, closely associated with a 10 switch, that provides the switch's operating software additional data or operating logic to provide the switch with additional operational capability. In the herein disclosed architecture, while primary processing of the bid data to produce carrier selection data is performed in the Moderator, as illustrated in Fig. 1, the adjunct computer 4 can be employed to enter the carrier selection data received from the Moderator 1 into a database in its memory and 15 receive, through input port 5, decision rules from the switch administrator. Software in the adjunct computer's processor can then access the data in memory and apply the decision rules to the carrier selection data, producing the data required to populate the routing tables of the least cost routing software in the switch 3. The adjunct computer 4 communicates with the switch 3 over a digital data link or data bus 11. If the switch 3 has enough processing 20 capacity, the function of the adjunct computer 4 may be incorporated in the switch's processor and memory, the function being implemented in the processor by appropriate software. In this case the switch must also provide input ports to receive transmission link 8 and input 5 for the switch administrator. Each switch 3 receives call attempts over incoming lines 12.

Each call attempt includes routing data identifying the call's destination. The switch's least cost routing software then selects the Carrier to which the call attempt shall be routed over outgoing line 13.

- In the implementation illustrated in Figure 9, an adjunct computer 71, perhaps belonging to a local exchange Carrier, receives the carrier selection data from the Moderator 1, further processes the data and controls Carrier selection in the switches 73 under its control. Routing tables in the switches 73 can be populated periodically by data from the adjunct computer 71 or the switch 73 can query the adjunct computer 73 as each call attempt is presented. The adjunct computer 71 can receive selection rules and other administrative directions from a local Carrier administrator 70.

- An alternative to use of a PBX, a private switch, is subscription to Centrex service, in which the end users' switch is a software-defined portion of the local central office switch of the local exchange telephone carrier. With data links between the adjunct computer 4 and the local central office switch, the end users' switch administrator can administer the end user portion of the bidding process in much the same way as if a PBX were being administered. In addition, instead of using a PBX or subscribing to a Centrex service, a residential or business customer could subscribe to a "least cost routing" feature offered by the local exchange telephone carrier as part of its enhanced calling services (currently including call waiting, call forwarding, 3-way calling, speed dialing, etc.). As with Centrex service the end users' switch enabling these enhanced calling features is a software-defined portion of the local central office switch.

The Moderator 1 also transmits received bids to the network management computers 2 of Carriers over the data link 9, 10. The exemplary architecture of Figure 1 shows a

combination of a single output data link 9 and individual Carrier input links 10 for this Moderator-to-Carriers bid data, indicating that the Moderator 1 may send the same data to all Carriers. There are many alternate transmission technologies available to broadcast this bid data to all Carriers, including dedicated bidirectional links between the Moderator 1 and each

5 Carrier, combining the function of links 7, 9, and 10.

Depending on the particular implementation, it may be appropriate to transmit all received bids to all Carriers. However, each Carrier's bids need not be transmitted back to the bidding Carrier and there may be Carriers with limited service areas that are not interested in receiving bids from out-of-area Carriers. In any event, at least a portion of the bids are
10 transmitted to at least a portion of the Carriers in order to implement an auction.

Figure 2 illustrates an alternative network architecture in which the individual Carrier-to-Moderator data links 14 share a common data input line 15 into the Moderator 1. This can be done, for example, by means of fiber optics using the SONET transmission protocol and ATM technology. This would require an ATM switching module at each junction 16
15 between the individual Carrier links 10, 14 and the common Moderator input-output links 9, 15.

Figure 3 illustrates an architecture incorporating switched access from the Moderator 1 to the switches 3. In this architecture a single Moderator output link 17 transmits each subscribing switch's bid data to a switch 18, which may be a dedicated switch or part of a
20 public switched network. The bid information appropriate to each subscribing switch 3 is switched to each individual switch data link 8.

Figure 4 illustrates use of shared facilities between the Moderator 1 and each of the switches 3 and the Carriers' network management computers 2. This could be accomplished,

for example, by many known local area network (LAN), metropolitan area network (MAN), and wide area network (WAN) technologies.

The economic choices presented to telecommunication service users under this invention depend on bids submitted by Carriers for telecommunication traffic over the routes they serve as parts of the various telecommunication networks available to the users. Each route is defined by the local exchange switch (or equivalent local switching node) serving its originating point and the local exchange switch (or equivalent local switching node) serving its terminating point. A route may also have an originating point and a terminating point in the same local exchange area. For telephone calls within North America, for example, each local exchange switch on the public switched telephone network is identified in the North American Numbering Plan by a unique NPA-NXX code, where the NPA is a three digit numbering plan area identifier (e.g., area code 201 identifies Northern New Jersey) and NXX is a three digit code identifying a particular local exchange switch within the numbering plan area. It is common for a single switch to house more than one NXX Code. The interexchange Carriers that utilize this bidding process are usually identified by a Carrier access code. This code may be, for example, a "1" signifying the end user's primary Carrier, a 5 digit code "10XXX" for a Carrier other than the end user's primary Carrier, or some other code or data element designated for that purpose. Once a Carrier is selected for a call attempt, the appropriate Carrier access code is inserted in the call attempt's routing data, (NPA)NXX-XXXX, the last four digits identifying the particular line served by the called party's NPA-NXX switch. The subscribing switch may also have dedicated direct links to one or more Carrier points of presence on any telecommunication network. If such a Carrier is selected, the subscribing switch would route the call attempt directly to that link. While the

currently predominant numbering scheme for network switching end points is the North American Numbering Plan, other numbering schemes identifying route originating points and terminating points are possible, whether for the public switched telephone network or other types of telecommunication networks (e.g., for private or public data networks), and may be 5 used as telecommunication technology evolves. International telephone calling, for example, currently uses a country code and a city code before the code that identifies the local exchange switch on the public switched telephone network.

The competing Carriers bid for traffic by transmitting to the Moderator the economic incentive each Carrier will offer for traffic over each route it serves (or, at least, each route it 10 wishes to compete for using the bidding process). The economic incentive presently contemplated as being most usual is the rate (amount of money charged per unit of time). However, many other kinds of economic incentive may be offered, such as a credit toward other services (e.g., frequent flyer points) or a credit toward an additional rebate that may be offered if a user's traffic for a given month rises above a threshold. The economic incentive 15 could be a combination of rate and another incentive. But the economic incentive should be selected from a limited set authorized by the provider of the bidding mechanism, because the incentive must be capable of being evaluated by the software in the Moderator or in each subscribing switch's adjunct computer. A Carrier may wish to submit more than one bid for routes that originate at points at which it offers more than one class of service (e.g., switched 20 service to some subscribers, dedicated access to others, or both classes of service to some).

Each bid must be associated with a time period within which the bid will be effective. The rules of the bidding process can be structured in many ways. The following are examples of possible bidding rules.

- a) The day is divided into blocks of time by the bidding service provider and bids are submitted for each block of time. All bids for a given block of time must be submitted prior to a cut-off time that precedes that block of time by a protection interval. Any bid received after the cut-off time is considered to be effective for the next block of time, unless a new bid is subsequently received from the same Carrier for that route. The protection interval is needed to permit processing of the bid information by the Moderator and transmission of carrier selection data or bid information to the switch (or its associated adjunct computer) prior to the bid's start time. For example, if thirty minute blocks of time are auctioned, a five minute protection interval may be appropriate.
- b) Carriers are permitted to submit bids for any time interval by specifying a start time and a termination time or a start time and a good-until-cancel instruction. However, no bid can be effective before a protection time interval specified by the bidding service provider. The bidding service provider can provide confirmation of received bids back to the Carrier if the data link from the Moderator to the Carriers is provided with a selective messaging capability.
- c) Carriers may be permitted to enter default bids for any route and/or block of time for which they transmit no other bid.
- d) As a fail-safe mechanism, to avoid use of old bids that have not been changed due to communication failure, the Moderator may impose a rule setting a time limit (a fail-safe protection time) to the applicability of any bid. At the expiration of the time limit, the expired bid could default to a preset default bid or to no bid. Such a rule could also be built into the switch software to protect against a failure in the Moderator-to-switch data link.

The principal data feedback from the Moderator to the Carriers is the broadcast of

bidding data from the Moderator to each of the Carriers. This permits the Carriers to adjust their own bids for any particular route in view of other Carriers' bids for that route. In a block of time bidding scheme this broadcast transmission may take place, in different service offerings, either before or after the bid cutoff time for a given block of time. If broadcast 5 before the cutoff time, the Carriers have an opportunity, up to the cutoff time, to adjust their bids for that block of time. If the service is arranged for broadcast back to the Carriers after the cutoff time, the Carriers can adjust their bids for the next or subsequent blocks of time. If the bids are broadcast back to the Carriers after the cutoff time but before the bid's effective time, the Carriers would be able to manage their networks to take account of that time 10 interval's bid structure. The bids can be adjusted to be higher or lower, dependent on whether the Carrier, in view of the state of its network traffic, wishes to further encourage or discourage additional traffic. The Carrier may wish to reduce its bid, for example, to encourage additional traffic on an underutilized telecommunication facility, or increase its bid to discourage traffic over a facility approaching a congested state. Depending on the 15 transmission and computer technologies used, broadcast back to the Carriers could also be accomplished by posting the bids on a bulletin board system, making them available for retrieval by all Carriers.

An evolutionary development in local exchange switch (or equivalent local switching node) architecture is the combination of a "dumb" switch and a "smart" peripheral computer. 20 In this arrangement the switch accomplishes the actual connection between incoming and outgoing telecommunication facilities and the switch operating software performs the management functions specifically supporting the switching function. The peripheral computer contains the service-related software. This arrangement permits the

telecommunication service provider to modify its service offerings without the need to ask the switch manufacturer to change the switch's operating software. Through use of a intelligent peripheral computer, one service that could be offered to all subscribers, including small businesses and individuals, is least cost routing. As in PBX least cost routing, the 5 routing of a call attempt is dependent on population of a routing table. This table is a memory file containing the cost (or other economic incentive) of call carriage over each route accessed by the switch or other carrier selection data. In accordance with the herein disclosed process, this routing table could be populated by the Moderator, based on carrier selection data it generates, or by a computer adjunct to the switch, based on decision rules entered by a 10 switch administrator. Or, with appropriate software, the adjunct computer function could be incorporated in the switch's peripheral computer. With this combination of software implementations, a telecommunication service provider could offer least cost routing service, at economically advantageous rates based on a bidding process, to all of its subscribers.

As illustrated in Figure 11, the routing table can be populated with derivative data 15 generated 75 in the Moderator by further processing of the economic incentive data. This could include Carrier selection data, prioritizing the Carrier selection in accordance with Carriers' bids for each route originating at the switch. The applicable data can be transmitted 76 to each switch, including those in which the adjunct computer populates the switch's routing table 80. While some of the decision making process has been performed by the 20 Moderator (i.e., sorting its bids and generating carrier selection data), the switch makes the ultimate Carrier selection based on network conditions and decision rules from the administrator 77. The network architecture involved is as illustrated in Figure 8, where the switch 3 represents the combination of the dumb switch and the intelligent peripheral

computer and the input and output links 12, 13 represent all of the telecommunication facilities accessed by the switch 3. Another arrangement contemplated by the bidding process is for a local exchange carrier, controlling several switches, to receive the bidding or routing data for all its switches and further process that data for all of its switches.

- 5 The bid information being transmitted between the Moderator, the Carriers, and subscribing switches is sensitive business information and may need, under various circumstances, to be encrypted. Depending on how the service is arranged, there may be a need to protect the privacy of bids from interception by other participating Carriers or from interception by non-participating Carriers. Some of the most sensitive information would be
- 10 bid information sent from the Carriers to the Moderator and bid confirmation messages from the Moderator to the Carriers. Some less sensitive information would be the bids broadcast back to all participating Carriers after the cutoff time for a given block of time. There are several encryption schemes known in the art for such use, including the RSA and PGP schemes.

- 15 Figure 5 illustrates an exemplary implementation of the bidding process of this invention. The process is carried out by participating Carriers, acting through their network management computers, the bidding service provider, acting through the Moderator computer, and the subscribing switches. The Carriers' primary purpose is to maximize revenue from the carriage of telecommunication traffic over their networks. The subscribing
- 20 switches are usually managed to obtain telecommunication service most economically.

In operation of this exemplary bidding process, the Moderator receives bids 20 from each Carrier specifying the economic incentive the Carrier is willing to offer for carrying a call over each route for which it wishes to place a bid. This information is stored in the

computer's memory. At a time appropriate to the particular service arrangement in operation, the Moderator transmits 21 bids received from the Carriers to at least a portion of the Carriers. The Moderator also processes the data in a sorting operation to determine which bids and/or Carrier selection data derived from the bids, are for routes that have an originating point associated with each subscribing switch and transmits 23 the appropriate bids to each such switch.

Each subscribing switch is operated by a switch administrator that formulates 29 the decision rules. A decision rule may be, for example, a simple instruction to switch a call attempt to the Carrier that has submitted the lowest cost bid. The rules may include, for example, an instruction to route all calls in a particular time period (e.g., from midnight to 6:00 A.M.) to a particular Carrier to satisfy the requirements of a contract between the switch's owner and that Carrier, or because the contract Carrier has contracted to carry all traffic during that time period for a flat monthly fee. At all other times, the decision rules might include an instruction to route calls to the contract Carrier only if its contract rate is lower than the lowest bid submitted to the Moderator by other Carriers. The switch administrator may also instruct the switch or an associated adjunct computer to value a non-rate economic incentive in a particular way. The bids and decision rules are received by the switch or associated adjunct computer and stored in a data base in its memory. The switch or associated adjunct computer applies 31 the decision rules to the economic incentive data received as bids and generates the Carrier selection data needed to populate the switch's routing table. The decision rules may be transmitted to the Moderator and the carrier selection data can be generated in the Moderator. The carrier selection data can be transmitted to the switch periodically, when generated, or in response to a query from the

- switch. The query can call for the carrier selection data in full or on a call-by-call basis. The routing table is the file that is accessed by the switch's least cost routing software to decide which Carrier will receive a call attempt. The software will also provide for treatment of failed call attempts (e.g., retry, try the next lowest cost Carrier, or default to the contract
- 5 Carrier). When a call attempt is presented to the switch, a routing decision is made and the call is routed to a Carrier for transmission to the call's destination. In order to route a call, the subscribing switch's operating software connects the input register carrying the call attempt to the output register connected to telecommunication facilities which connect to the selected Carrier for that route.
- 10 The transmission of bid information between the Carriers and the Moderator is a feed back process. Each Carrier transmits its economic incentive bids to the Moderator and the Moderator transmits received bids to each Carrier or at least the portion of the Carriers appropriate to each bid. The Carrier starts its bid formulation by collecting network data, such as the capacity and traffic loading of each network facility, and transmitting this
- 15 network data to the Carrier's network management computer. The network data can be entered by keying it in or entered over a data link from the Carrier's network operations systems. The Carrier's network administrator enters (e.g., by keying them in or by data link) network management instructions, such as the fact that a particular facility is being taken out of service for maintenance or has a trouble that reduces its transmission capacity. The
- 20 network management instructions could also be based on network performance characteristics, such as response time, or competitive business factors, such as the intent to compete more intensively for traffic to a specific region of the country or over routes that compete directly with another specified Carrier.

Software within each Carrier's network management computer then accesses its memory for the network data, the network management instructions, and the bid data received from the Moderator and determines 27 the economic incentive the Carrier will bid for traffic over each route. These data are accessed by means of the data buses and registers commonly internal to a computer. These bids are stored in the computer memory and transmitted 28 to Moderator. Since the network management computer has access to the bids of other Carriers, during each bidding cycle each Carrier has the opportunity to adjust its bids in view of the bids of the other Carriers for traffic over each route. This adjustment may be accomplished automatically by the software in response to the network management instructions, or may be 10 accomplished by direct input from the network administrator viewing displayed bidding data. The result of such adjustment consideration may be a decision to leave the bid as originally calculated, as being appropriate to accomplish the network administrator's objective.

Figure 6 illustrates a process by which Carriers submit bids directly to end users for traffic originating in a specified local exchange area (e.g., an NPA-NXX or a group of NPA- 15 NXXs on the public switched telephone network, including a group comprising all NPA-NXXs in the North American Numbering Plan) and terminating anywhere. Here the Moderator receives bids 34 as before. However, the bids are independent of terminating point. The Moderator processes the data to sort it by originating point to determine 35 which bids apply to which end users, each end user having an interface unit to receive and store the 20 data. The Moderator then transmits 36 the bid data and/or Carrier selection data for a particular local exchange area to the interface units of all subscribing end users in such local exchange area (e.g., all subscribing end users served by the local exchange switch for a specific NPA-NXX), as interface unit information. The information may be displayed for

evaluation by the end user or processed, within the interface unit, with direction from the end user, and all outgoing calls routed to the selected Carrier. If the Carrier information is displayed for the end user, the end user can choose a Carrier for a call attempt and key in the selected Carrier's carrier identification code before the desired destination address (e.g., 5 telephone number). If the information is processed automatically within an interface unit, in the line or wireless connection between the end user's terminal equipment and the local exchange switch (or equivalent local switching node) or an interexchange Carrier's point of presence, the interface unit can, for example, automatically insert the appropriate carrier identifier in the outgoing telephone numbers. The interface unit could be a stand-alone piece 10 of equipment, an attachment incorporated into the end user's terminal equipment or a software-defined portion of the end user's terminal equipment.

At the end user, the degree of automation of the process depends on the particular telecommunication terminal equipment being used. If the terminal equipment is a simple telephone, the telecommunicator function 37 specified in Figure 6 may consist of the end user 15 reading the bids from a display screen in the interface unit, making the routing decision, and routing 38 the call attempt by keying in the selected Carrier access code. If the terminal equipment is more complex, such as a personal computer or other microprocessor-containing equipment, the decision can be software implemented. The Carrier access code could be inserted by the terminal equipment or by the interface unit, if the interface unit is in the end 20 user's telecommunication access line or wireless connection to the telecommunication network.

Figure 7 illustrates the interface unit's position within the bidding architecture of Figure 6. The interface unit 39 receives bid data or Carrier selection data from the Moderator

40 over a telecommunication facility that may be a wire link 44 or a wireless link 45. The interface unit has either a wired input port or contains a wireless receiver (e.g., radio or optical). The interface unit 39 is in the telecommunication path between the telecommunicator and the external telecommunication network, such as the local exchange
5 switch 42 that routes the call to the selected interexchange Carrier 43 in response to the Carrier access code. The interface unit may have a separate end user input port 46 for use by the end user to key in the selected Carrier access code each time a call is placed. The end user may also be able to key in a Carrier selection and the interface unit may contain a tone generator or digital signal generator necessary to automatically insert the Carrier access
10 identification code for each call attempt. The interface unit 39 may also have a screen to display the bid information to the end user.

Figure 10 illustrates a network architecture that enables large users 61 that route telecommunication traffic to interexchange Carriers 62 over dedicated access lines 63, 64 to take advantage of a bidding arrangement. In this architecture a bidding Moderator 60
15 transmits the processed bidding data over a data link 65 independent of the dedicated access facilities 63, 64 carrying the calls from the users 61 to a switch 59 equipped with input and output ports adapted to receive dedicated facilities 63, 64, 66. The bidding data link 65 is also independent of any common channel signaling network associated with the dedicated facilities 63, 64, 66. The dedicated access facilities 63 may be connected through a local
20 exchange telephone carrier's local central office 67 (or the equivalent local equipment of another provider of local access to a telecommunication network) or routed directly 64 from the users PBX 61 (or other hardware or software-driven originating equipment) to the switch 59. The users 61 will, typically, also have switched access facilities 68 to a local exchange

telephone carrier's local central office 67.

- This dedicated facility switch 59 has a switching matrix for switching calls and a software directed switch controller for selecting a Carrier 62 for a call, based on carrier selection data resulting from the bidding process, and routing the call to the selected Carrier
- 5 62. The call is switched to the dedicated Carrier facility 66 connected to the selected Carrier 62, perhaps by way of a serving wire center 69. Through this architecture large users 61 carrying interexchange traffic over dedicated facilities can benefit from the bidding process and avoid the access charges imposed, for example, by local exchange telephone carriers on central office switched access traffic. Even though a dedicated facility 63 may connect
- 10 through a local exchange telephone carrier's local central office 67, it is given a dedicated, unswitched connection, not triggering the imposition of a switched access rate element.

In order not to require each end user subscribing to the bidding arrangement to establish a billing relationship with each Carrier taking part in the bidding process, a central billing arrangement is advantageous. In the billing arrangement illustrated in Figure 12, the

15 bidding and routing takes place as illustrated in Fig. 5. After the switch routes a call 33, it transmits the call completion data identifying the call source, the Carrier, and any other information necessary for billing purposes (e.g., the time and duration of the call) to the Moderator. The Moderator associates the call completion information with the bidding information in its memory to form a billing record of the call, which is stored in a billing data

20 base. Periodically (e.g., at the end of each billing period) the Moderator sorts the billing records by call source identifier and generates a bill.

As an alternative to the Moderator preparing bills, a local exchange telephone carrier, for example, can generate bills for those of its customers participating in the bidding process

as callers, by having a computer associated with one or more switches receive economic incentive data from the Moderator and call completion data from the switch. This computer associates the bidding information with the call completion information in its memory to form a billing record of the call, which is stored in a billing data base. Periodically, the
5 computer sorts the billing records by call source identifier and generates a bill.

1 WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 2 1. A method for controlling a telecommunication network in which a moderating
3 computer collects economic incentive data from each Carrier of a plurality of
4 telecommunications Carriers, processes the economic incentive data and distributes
5 processed data to a plurality of telecommunications switches, each switch associated
6 with an originating point, thereby enabling each of the plurality of switches to select a
7 Carrier of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers for a call attempt presented to
8 the switch, based on an economic choice, wherein the method comprises:
9 a. receiving in the moderating computer, economic incentive data specifying the
10 economic incentive each Carrier will place on a call from each originating
11 point of a plurality of originating points to each terminating point of a plurality
12 of terminating points, processing the economic incentive data to determine
13 which of the economic incentive data correspond to a first originating point
14 and to produce derivative data, and storing the economic incentive data and
15 derivative data in a data base of the moderating computer as first originating
16 point data;
17 b. identifying a first set of telecommunication switches of the plurality of
18 switches, each switch associated with the first originating point, and
19 transmitting at least a portion of the derivative data, but none of the economic
20 incentive data, to the first set of telecommunication switches; and
21 c. transmitting at least a portion of the first originating point data to at least a
22 portion of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers.
- 23 2. A method of Claim 1 in which the economic incentive data is rate data.
24 3. A method of Claim 1 in which the economic incentive data received from each Carrier

- 25 is valid for a specified first block of time.
- 26 4. A method of Claim 3 in which the first block of time is specified by a start time and a
27 good-until-cancel instruction.
- 28 5. A method of Claim 3 in which the economic incentive data valid for the first block of
29 time must be received by the moderating computer prior to a cut-off time that
30 precedes the first block of time by at least a protection interval.
- 31 6. A method of Claim 3 in which the economic incentive data includes a specification of
32 subsequent blocks of time for which the economic incentive data is valid.
- 33 7. A method of Claim 1 in which the first originating point data corresponding to a first
34 Carrier of the plurality of Carriers is the same for all terminating points.
- 35 8. A method of Claim 1 in which the first originating point data corresponding to a first
36 Carrier of the plurality of Carriers is the same for all originating points and all
37 terminating points.
- 38 9. A method of Claim 1 in which the derivative data includes carrier selection data.
- 39 10. A method of Claim 9 in which the carrier selection data includes designation of the
40 selected Carrier.
- 41 11. A method of Claim 9 in which the carrier selection data includes designation of at
42 least a first alternate Carrier.
- 43 12. A method of Claim 1 in which each element of the first originating point data is valid
44 only for a fail-safe protection time.
- 45 13. An automated Carrier selection method for enabling a telecommunication switch, the
46 switch being associated with an originating point, to select a Carrier of the plurality of
47 telecommunication Carriers for a call attempt in accordance with carrier selection data
48 received from a Moderator, for transmission of telecommunications to a first

- 49 terminating point, comprising the steps of:
- 50 a. entering into a data base associated with the switch, the carrier selection data
51 relating to at least one Carrier of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers
52 corresponding to the first terminating point; and
- 53 b. selecting a Carrier of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers for the call
54 attempt, based on the carrier selection data.
- 55 14. A method of Claim 13 in which, for a failed call attempt, a first alternate Carrier, of
56 the plurality of telecommunication Carriers is selected for the call attempt, in
57 accordance with the carrier selection data.
- 58 15. A method of Claim 13 in which, for a failed call attempt, a default Carrier of the
59 plurality of telecommunication Carriers is selected for the call attempt.
- 60 16. A method of Claim 13 including displaying at least a portion of the economic
61 incentive data at the switch.
- 62 17. A method of Claim 13 including overriding the Carrier selection and selecting an
63 alternate Carrier on the basis of decision rules from a switch administrator.
- 64 18. A method for billing users for call attempts, made during a billing period by means of
65 an auction process, in which a moderating computer collects economic incentive data
66 from each Carrier of a plurality of telecommunications Carriers, processes the
67 economic incentive data and distributes processed data to a plurality of
68 telecommunications switches, each switch associated with an originating point,
69 thereby enabling each of the plurality of switches to select a Carrier of the plurality of
70 telecommunication Carriers for a call attempt presented to the switch, based on an
71 economic choice, wherein the method comprises:
- 72 a. receiving in the moderating computer, call completion data from the switch

73 including, at least, a call source identifier and a selected Carrier identifier;

74 b. associating the call completion data with the economic incentive data to

75 produce a billing record including the call source identifier and the portion of

76 the economic incentive data applied to the call;

77 c. storing the billing record in a billing data base; and

78 d. sorting the billing data base by call source identifier and generating a bill for

79 calls associated with each call source identifier during the billing period.

80 19. A method for billing users for call attempts, made during a billing period by means of
81 an auction process, in which a moderating computer collects economic incentive data
82 from each Carrier of a plurality of telecommunication Carriers, processes the
83 economic incentive data and distributes processed data to a plurality of
84 telecommunication switches, each switch associated with an originating point, thereby
85 enabling each of the plurality of switches to select a Carrier of the plurality of
86 telecommunication Carriers for a call attempt presented to the switch, based on an
87 economic choice, wherein the method comprises:

88 a. receiving in a computer associated with at least one of the plurality of
89 switches, economic incentive data from the moderating computer and call
90 completion data from the switch including, at least, a call source identifier and
91 a selected Carrier identifier;

92 b. associating the call completion data with the economic incentive data to
93 produce a billing record including the call source identifier and the portion of
94 the economic incentive data applied to the call and storing the billing record in
95 a billing data base; and

96 c. sorting the billing data base by call source identifier and generating a bill for

97 calls associated with each call source identifier during the billing period.

98 20. A method for routing a telecommunication call attempt presented to a
99 telecommunication switch associated with an originating point to a first
100 telecommunication Carrier of a plurality of telecommunication Carriers in accordance
101 with economic incentives arrived at through a bidding process involving a central
102 processor, referred to as a bidding moderator, comprising the steps of:

- 103 a. collecting carrier network data for each of the Carriers, each Carrier entering
104 the data corresponding to the telecommunication facilities constituting its
105 network into its traffic management computer's traffic management database;
- 106 b. each traffic management computer receiving management instructions from
107 that Carrier's network administrator, formulating economic incentives for at
108 least a portion of the Carrier's telecommunication facilities based on the
109 management instructions and the carrier network data, and transmitting the
110 economic incentives to the bidding moderator;
- 111 c. in the moderator, receiving the economic incentives, entering the economic
112 incentives from each Carrier in the Moderator's database, and sorting the
113 economic incentives to identify all economic incentives associated with each
114 telecommunication route specified by an originating point and a terminating
115 point and generating carrier selection data;
- 116 d. transmitting at least a portion of the economic incentives received by the
117 Moderator to at least a portion of the plurality of Carriers, entering the
118 economic incentives in each traffic management database, and adjusting each
119 Carrier's economic incentives in consideration of the economic incentives
120 from at least one other Carrier;

- 121 e. sorting the routes to determine which routes have an originating point
122 associated with the telecommunication switch, transmitting the carrier
123 selection data but not the economic incentives associated with such routes to
124 the switch, and entering the carrier selection data into the switch's database;
125 and
126 f. routing the call attempt to the first telecommunication Carrier in accordance
127 with the carrier selection data.
- 128 21. A method of claim 20 in which the economic incentive is rate.
129 22. A method of Claim 20 including displaying at least a portion of the economic
130 incentives at the traffic management computer of at least one of the plurality of
131 Carriers.
132 23. A method of Claim 20 including querying the moderator for the carrier selection data.
133 24. A telecommunication traffic bidding moderator for enabling a first telecommunication
134 switch of a plurality of telecommunication switches to select a Carrier of the plurality
135 of telecommunication Carriers for call attempts, in accordance with economic
136 incentives generated by the Carriers. comprising:
137 a. a computer with a processor and a memory;
138 b. means for receiving economic incentive data from a first telecommunication
139 Carrier and storing the economic incentive data identified with the first
140 telecommunication Carrier in the memory;
141 c. means for transmitting at least a portion of the economic incentive data
142 received from a plurality of telecommunication Carriers to at least a portion of
143 the plurality of telecommunication Carriers;
144 d. means for sorting the economic incentive data received from the plurality of

- 145 telecommunication Carriers to determine a first subset of such data
146 corresponding to the first telecommunication switch and generating carrier
147 selection data ; and
148 e. means for transmitting the carrier selection data, but none of the economic
149 incentive data, to the first telecommunication switch.
- 150 25. A Moderator of Claim 24 further including means for receiving decision rules from a
151 switch administrator associated with the first telecommunication switch and applying
152 the decision rules to the economic incentive data to generate the carrier selection data.
- 153 26. An automated call routing system for selecting a first telecommunication Carrier of a
154 plurality of telecommunication Carriers for a call attempt presented to a
155 telecommunication switch, comprising:
156 a. a telecommunication switch;
157 b. a computer adjunct to the telecommunication switch, which adjunct computer
158 has a processor and a memory;
159 c. means for receiving carrier selection data from a bidding Moderator and
160 storing the carrier selection data in the memory;
161 d. means for transmitting the carrier selection data to the switch for entry into the
162 switch's database; and
163 e. means for selecting the first telecommunication Carrier for the call attempt,
164 based on the carrier selection data in the switch's database.
- 165 27. A call routing system of Claim 26 in which the switch comprises a dumb switch and
166 an intelligent peripheral computer.
- 167 28. A call routing system of Claim 27 in which the adjunct computer is a software defined
168 portion of the intelligent peripheral computer.

169 29. A call routing system of Claim 26 including means for querying the bidding
170 Moderator for the carrier selection data.

171 30. An automated call routing system for routing a call attempt presented to a
172 telecommunication switch to a first telecommunication Carrier of a plurality of
173 telecommunication Carriers, comprising;
174 a. a telecommunication switch;
175 b. means for querying a bidding moderator for carrier selection data
176 corresponding to the call attempt and receiving the carrier selection data in the
177 switch; and
178 c. means for routing the call attempt to the first telecommunication Carrier in
179 accordance with the carrier selection data.

180 31. A telecommunication Carrier selection method in which a moderating computer
181 collects economic incentive data from each Carrier of a plurality of
182 telecommunication Carriers, processes the economic incentive data to generate Carrier
183 selection data and distributes the carrier selection data to a plurality of interface units,
184 each interface unit being associated with one of a plurality of telecommunicators and
185 each associated with an originating point, thereby enabling each of the plurality of
186 telecommunicators to select a Carrier of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers
187 for each call attempt generated by the telecommunicator, wherein the method
188 comprises:

189 a. receiving in the moderating computer, economic incentive data
190 specifying the economic incentive each Carrier will place on a call
191 from a first originating point, generating carrier selection data and
192 storing the economic incentive data and the carrier selection data in a

- 193 data base;
- 194 b. identifying a first set of interface units of the plurality of interface
195 units, each interface unit of the first set of interface units associated
196 with the first originating point, and transmitting the carrier selection
197 data but not the economic incentive data to each of the first set of
198 interface units; and
- 199 c. transmitting at least a portion of the economic incentive data to at least
200 a portion of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers.
- 201 32. A method of Claim 31 including displaying the carrier selection data on a display
202 device in the interface unit.
- 203 33. A method of Claim 31 including routing all call attempts to telecommunication
204 Carriers, on the basis of the carrier selection data, each call attempt including routing
205 data.
- 206 34. A method of Claim 33 including inserting a carrier identifier, identifying the
207 telecommunication Carrier, in the routing data of each call attempt.
- 208 35. A method of Claim 33 in which the carrier identifier is inserted automatically by the
209 interface unit.
- 210 36. A telecommunication traffic bidding moderator for enabling a first telecommunicator
211 of a plurality of telecommunicators, the first telecommunicator being associated with
212 a first originating point, to select a first telecommunication Carrier of a plurality of
213 telecommunication Carriers for a call attempt in accordance with economic incentives
214 generated by the Carriers, comprising:
- 215 a. a computer with a processor and a memory;
- 216 b. means for receiving economic incentive data from a first telecommunication

- 217 Carrier and storing the economic incentive data, identified with the first
218 telecommunication Carrier in the memory;
- 219 c. means for transmitting at least a portion of the economic incentive data
220 received from a plurality of telecommunication Carriers to at least a portion of
221 the plurality of telecommunication Carriers;
- 222 d. means for processing the economic incentive data received from the plurality
223 of telecommunication Carriers to generate carrier selection data corresponding
224 to the first originating point; and
- 225 e. means for transmitting the carrier selection data corresponding to the first
226 originating point, but not the economic incentive data to a first interface unit
227 associated with the first telecommunicator.
- 228 37. A moderator of Claim 36 in which the means for transmitting the carrier selection data
229 includes means for wireless transmission of the carrier selection data corresponding to
230 the first originating point to a wireless receiver in the first interface unit.
- 231 38. A moderator of Claim 36 in which the means for transmitting carrier selection data is
232 adapted for transmitting the data to all telecommunicators associated with a set of first
233 originating points.
- 234 39. An interface unit for routing a call attempt placed by a telecommunicator to a first
235 telecommunication Carrier of a plurality of telecommunication Carriers in response to
236 carrier selection data received from a moderator and decision rules received from an
237 end user, the unit comprising:
- 238 a. a first input port for receiving the call attempt from the telecommunicator, the
239 call attempt including routing data;
- 240 b. a second input port for receiving the decision rules from the end user;

- 241 c. means for receiving the carrier selection data from the moderator;
- 242 d. a processor for selecting the first telecommunication Carrier in response to the
- 243 economic incentive data and the decision rules;
- 244 e. means for inserting a first Carrier identifier, corresponding to the first
- 245 telecommunication Carrier into the routing data; and
- 246 f. an output port for transmitting the call attempt.
- 247 40. An interface unit of Claim 39 in which the means for receiving economic incentive
- 248 data includes a wireless transmission receiver.
- 249 41. An interface unit of Claim 39 further including a display device for displaying at least
- 250 a selected portion of the economic incentive data.
- 251 42. A telecommunication switch for selecting a first Carrier of a plurality of
- 252 telecommunication Carriers for routing a call entering the switch over a dedicated
- 253 facility, from a first originating point to the first Carrier, based on first originating
- 254 point data produced by a bidding moderator through a bidding process, the
- 255 telecommunication switch comprising;
- 256 a. a switching matrix controlled by a software directed switch controller;
- 257 b. a plurality of input ports for receiving call attempts presented to the
- 258 telecommunication switch over dedicated access facilities from a
- 259 plurality of call sources;
- 260 c. a plurality of output ports for transmitting the call attempts to a
- 261 plurality of telecommunication Carriers over dedicated carrier
- 262 facilities;
- 263 d. a data link input port for receiving first originating point data from the bidding
- 264 moderator over a data link independent of the dedicated access facilities and

- 265 the dedicated carrier facilities;
- 266 e. software implemented means for selecting the first Carrier on the basis
267 of the first originating point data from a data link independent of the
268 dedicated access facilities or the dedicated carrier facilities; and
- 269 f. means for routing the call attempt from the call source to the first
270 Carrier through the switching matrix.
- 271 43. A method of Claim 42 in which, for a failed call attempt, a first alternate Carrier, of
272 the plurality of telecommunication Carriers is selected for the call attempt, in
273 accordance with the carrier selection data.
- 274 44. A method of Claim 42 in which, for a failed call attempt, a default Carrier of the
275 plurality of telecommunication Carriers is selected for the call attempt.
- 276 45. A switch of Claim 42 in which the first originating point data comprises economic
277 incentive data.
- 278 46. A switch of Claim 42 in which the first originating point data comprises Carrier
279 selection data, but no economic incentive data.
- 280 47. A switch of Claim 42 including means for overriding the selection produced by the
281 means for selecting the first Carrier, and selecting an alternate Carrier, in accordance
282 with carrier designation data associated with the dedicated access facility carrying the
283 call.
- 284 48. A method for switching telecommunication traffic presented to a switch over a
285 plurality of dedicated access facilities to a plurality of telecommunication Carriers
286 over a plurality of dedicated carrier facilities, based on first originating point data
287 from a bidding moderator, comprising:
- 288 a. receiving in the switch a call attempt over a dedicated access facility

289 from a call source associated with a first originating point;
290 b. receiving in the switch at least a portion of the first originating point
291 data associated with the first originating point, from the bidding
292 moderator;
293 c. selecting a first Carrier of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers,
294 based on at least a portion of the first originating point data; and
295 d. switching the call attempt over a dedicated carrier facility to the first
296 Carrier.

297 49. A method of Claim 48 including querying the bidding moderator for at least a portion
298 of the first originating point data.

299 50. A method of Claim 48 in which the first originating point data includes economic
300 incentive data and carrier selection data, and selecting is based on the economic
301 incentive data.

302 51. A method of Claim 48 in which the first originating point data includes economic
303 incentive data and carrier selection data and selecting is based on the carrier selection
304 data.

305 52. A method of Claim 48 in which the first originating point data includes carrier
306 selection data but no economic incentive data.

307 53. A method of Claim 48 in which the first originating point data includes carrier
308 selection data and the carrier selection data includes designation of the most
309 economically advantageous Carrier for the call attempt and, optionally, succeeding
310 designations in order of economic advantage and designation of a default Carrier.

311 54. A method for switching telecommunication traffic presented to a switch over a
312 plurality of dedicated access facilities to a plurality of telecommunication Carriers

313 over a plurality of dedicated Carrier facilities, based on first originating point data
314 from a bidding moderator, comprising;
315 a. receiving in the switch a call attempt over a dedicated access facility from a
316 call source associated with a first originating point;
317 b. receiving in the switch at least a portion of the first originating point data
318 associated with the first originating point, from the bidding moderator;
319 c. selecting a first Carrier of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers, based
320 on at least a portion of the first originating point data;
321 d. overriding the selection of the first Carrier and selecting an alternate Carrier, in
322 accordance with Carrier designation data associated with the dedicated access
323 facility carrying the call; and
324 e. switching the call attempt over a dedicated Carrier facility to the alternate
325 Carrier.

326 55. A method for controlling a telecommunications network in which a moderating
327 computer collects economic incentive data from each Carrier of a plurality of
328 telecommunication Carriers, processes the economic incentive data and distributes
329 processed data to a plurality of telecommunication switches, each switch associated
330 with an originating point, thereby enabling each of the plurality of switches to select a
331 Carrier of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers for a call attempt presented to
332 the switch, based on an economic choice, wherein the method comprises:

333 a. receiving in the moderating computer, economic incentive data specifying the
334 economic incentive each Carrier will place on a call from each originating
335 point of a plurality of originating points to each terminating point of a plurality
336 of terminating points, processing the economic incentive data to determine

337 which of the economic incentive data correspond to a first originating point
338 and to produce derivative data, and storing the economic incentive data and
339 derivative data in a data base of the moderating computer as first originating
340 point data;

341 b. identifying a first set of telecommunication switches of the plurality of
342 switches, each switch associated with the first originating point, and
343 transmitting at least a portion of the first originating point data to a portion of,
344 but less than all of, the first set of telecommunication switches; and
345 c. transmitting a portion of, but less than all of, the first originating point
346 data to each of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers.

347 56. A method of Claim 55 in which the economic incentive data is rate data.

348 57. A method of Claim 55 including selecting a first Carrier of the plurality of
349 telecommunication Carriers for the call attempt.

350 58. A method of Claim 57 in which the selecting of the first Carrier is based on the
351 derivative data.

352 59. A method of Claim 55 in which the portion of the economic incentive data associated
353 with the selection made for the call attempt is transmitted to the call attempt's
354 originator.

355 60. A method of Claim 59 in which transmission of the economic incentive data portion
356 results in an audible announcement to the call attempt's originator.

357 61. A method of Claim 55 including querying the moderating computer for at least a part
358 of the first originating point data.

359 62. A method for routing a telecommunication call attempt presented to a
360 telecommunication switch associated with an originating point to a first

361 telecommunication Carrier of a plurality of telecommunication Carriers in accordance
362 with economic incentives arrived at through a bidding process involving a central
363 processor, referred to as a bidding moderator, comprising the steps of:
364 a. collecting Carrier network data for each of the Carriers, each Carrier entering
365 the data corresponding to the telecommunication facilities constituting its
366 network into its traffic management computer's traffic management database;
367 b. each traffic management computer receiving management instructions from
368 that Carrier's network administrator, formulating economic incentives for at
369 least a portion of the Carrier's telecommunication facilities based on the
370 management instructions and the Carrier network data, and transmitting the
371 economic incentives to the bidding Moderator;
372 c. in the Moderator, receiving the economic incentives, entering the economic
373 incentives from each Carrier in the Moderator's database, and sorting the
374 economic incentives to identify all economic incentives associated with each
375 telecommunication route specified by an originating point and a terminating
376 point and generating carrier selection data;
377 d. transmitting at least a portion of the economic incentives received by the
378 Moderator to at least a portion of the plurality of Carriers, entering the
379 economic incentives in each traffic management database, and adjusting each
380 Carrier's economic incentives in consideration of the economic incentives
381 from at least one other Carrier;
382 e. in the Moderator receiving call attempt data from the telecommunication
383 switch, identifying the originating point and the terminating point associated
384 with the call attempt, selecting the first telecommunication Carrier, and

385 transmitting the first telecommunication Carrier selection to the
386 telecommunication switch; and

387 f. routing the call attempt to the first telecommunication Carrier in accordance
388 with the selecting.

389 63. A method for controlling a telecommunication network in which a moderating
390 computer collects economic incentive data

391 from each Carrier of a plurality of telecommunications Carriers, processes the
392 economic incentive data and distributes processed data to a plurality of

393 telecommunications switches, each switch associated with an originating point

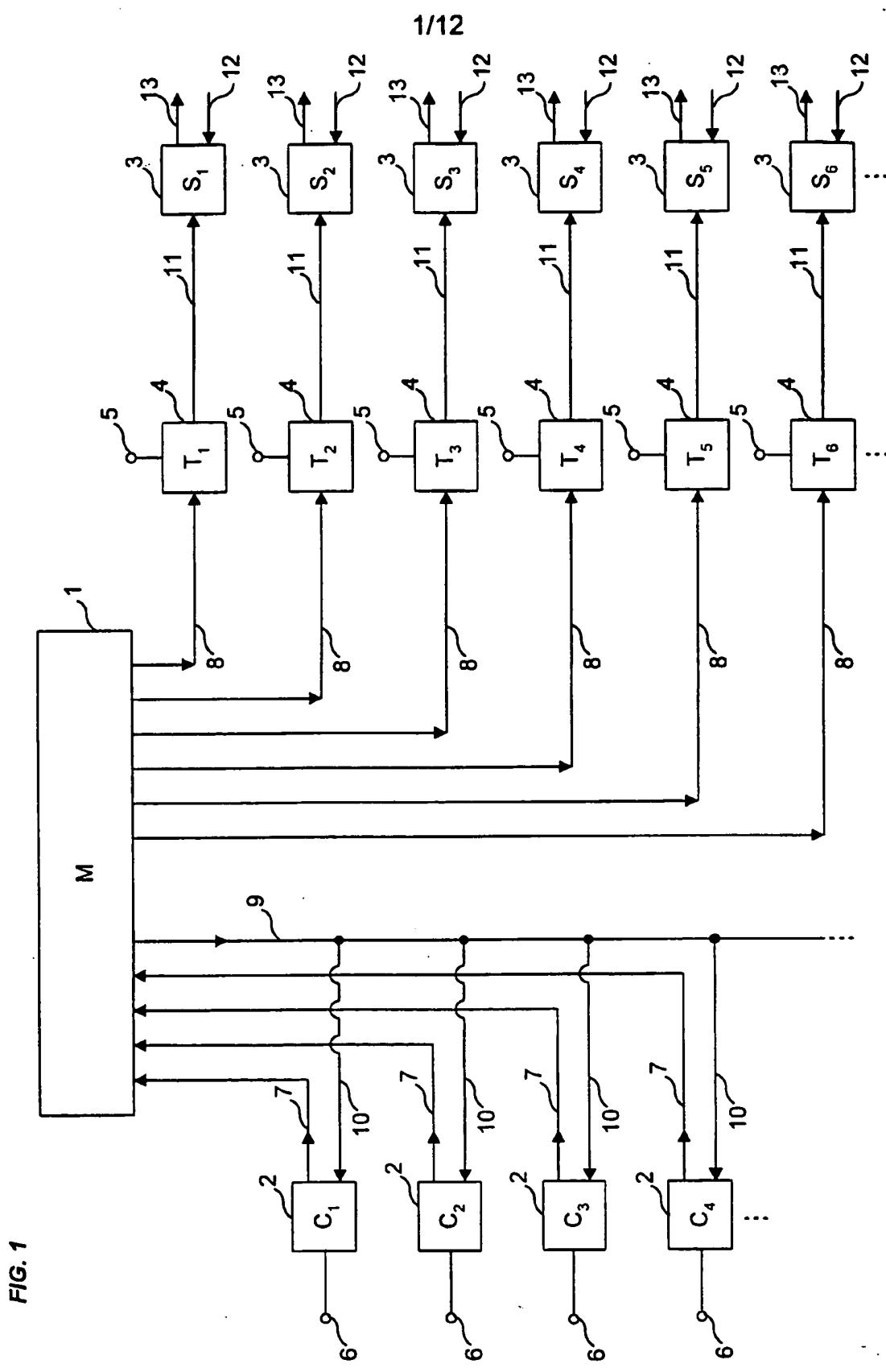
394 thereby enabling each of the plurality of switches to select a Carrier of the plurality of
395 telecommunication Carriers for a call attempt presented to the switch, based on an
396 economic choice, wherein the method comprises:

396 economic choice, wherein the method comprises:

397 a. receiving in the moderating computer, economic incentive data specifying the
398 economic incentive each Carrier will place on a call from each originating
399 point of a plurality of originating points to each terminating point of a plurality
400 of terminating points, processing the economic incentive data correspond to a
401 first originating point and to produce derivative data, and storing the economic
402 incentive data and derivative data in a data base of the moderating computer as
403 first originating point data;

404 b. identifying a first set of telecommunication switches of the plurality of
405 switches, each switch associated with the first originating point, and
406 transmitting at least a portion of the derivative data, including a portion but not
407 all of the economic incentive data, to the first set of telecommunication

408 switches; and
409 c. transmitting at least a portion of the first originating point data to at least a
410 portion of the plurality of telecommunication Carriers.
411



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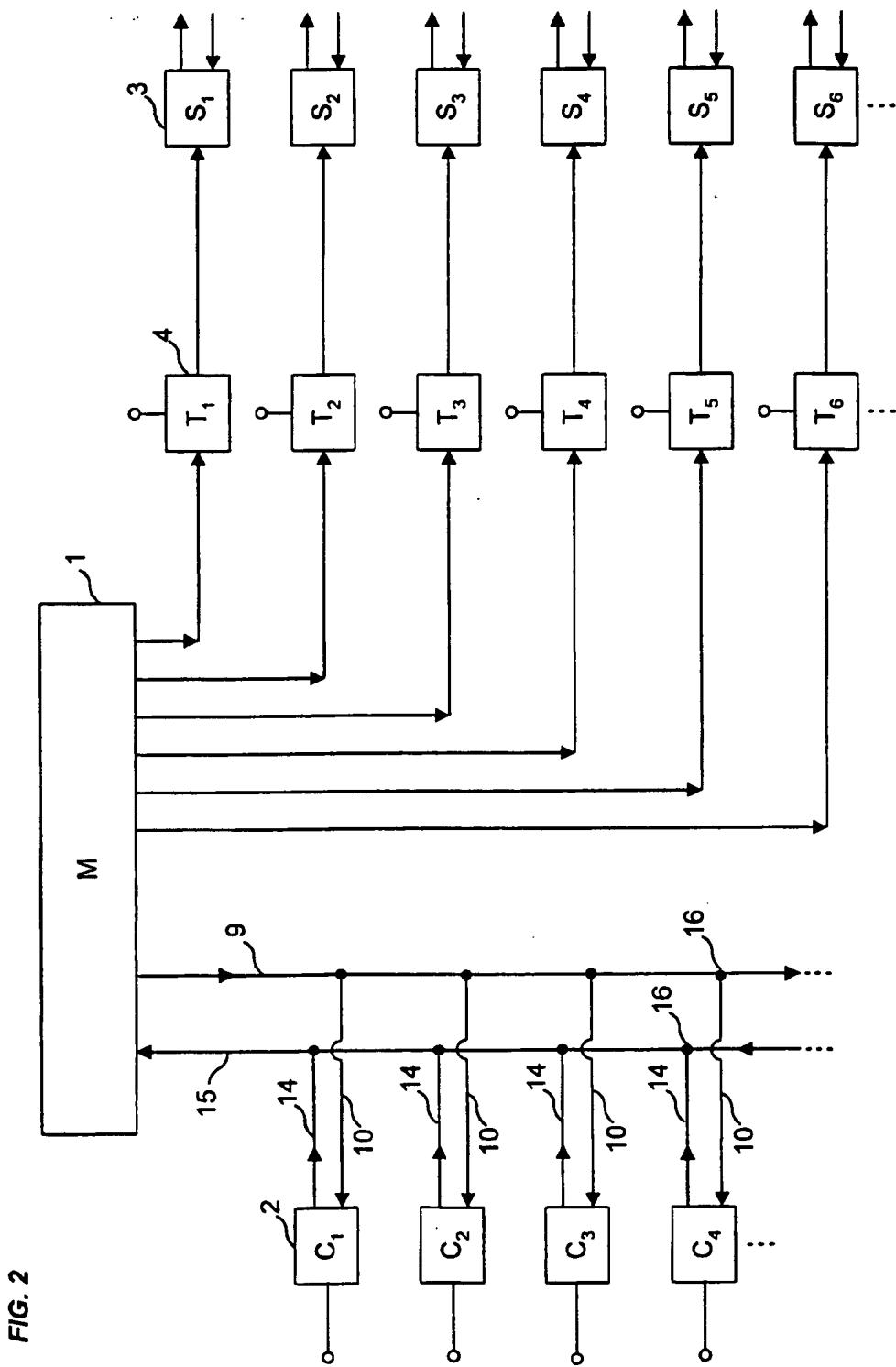


FIG. 2

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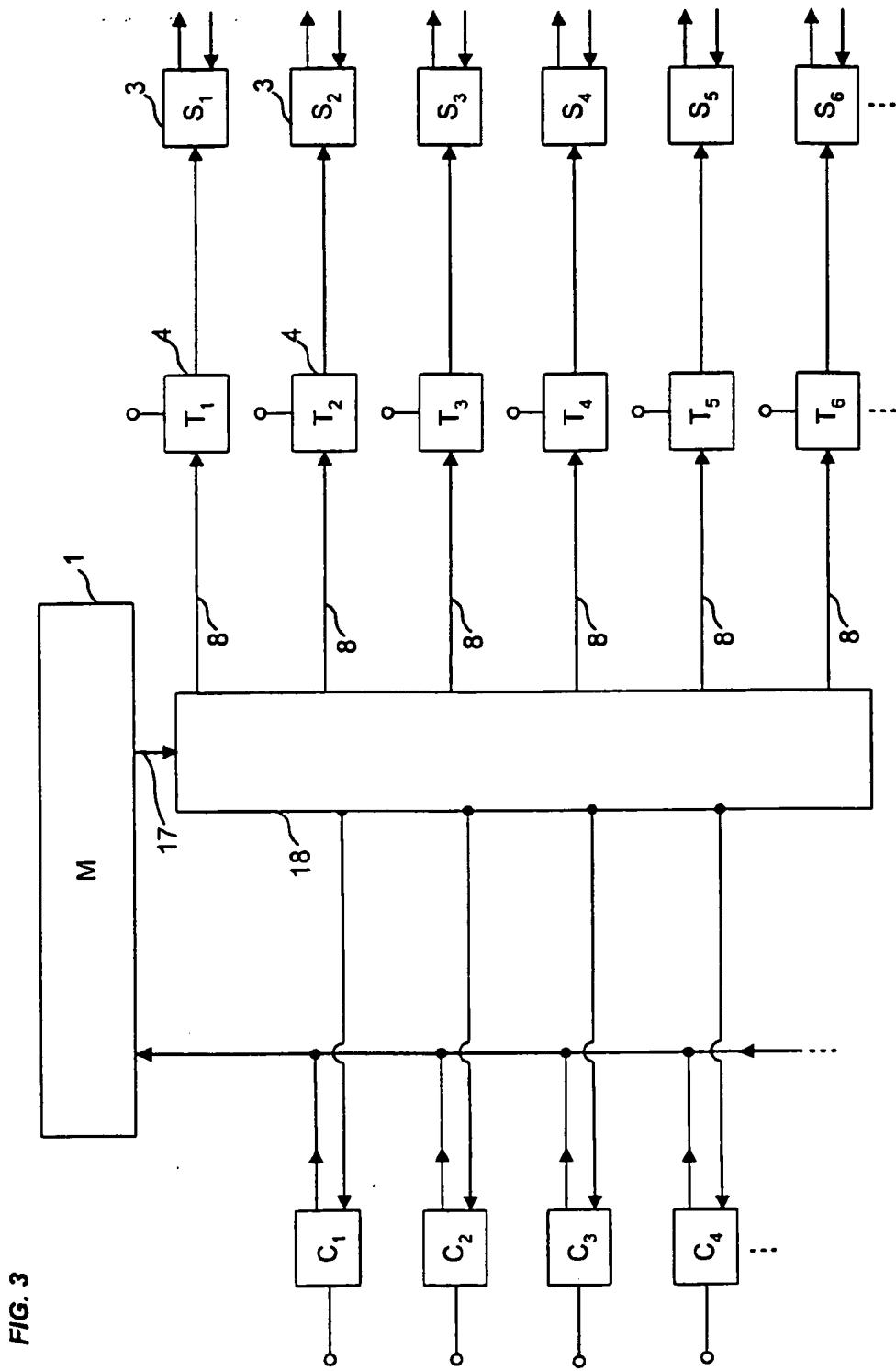


FIG. 3

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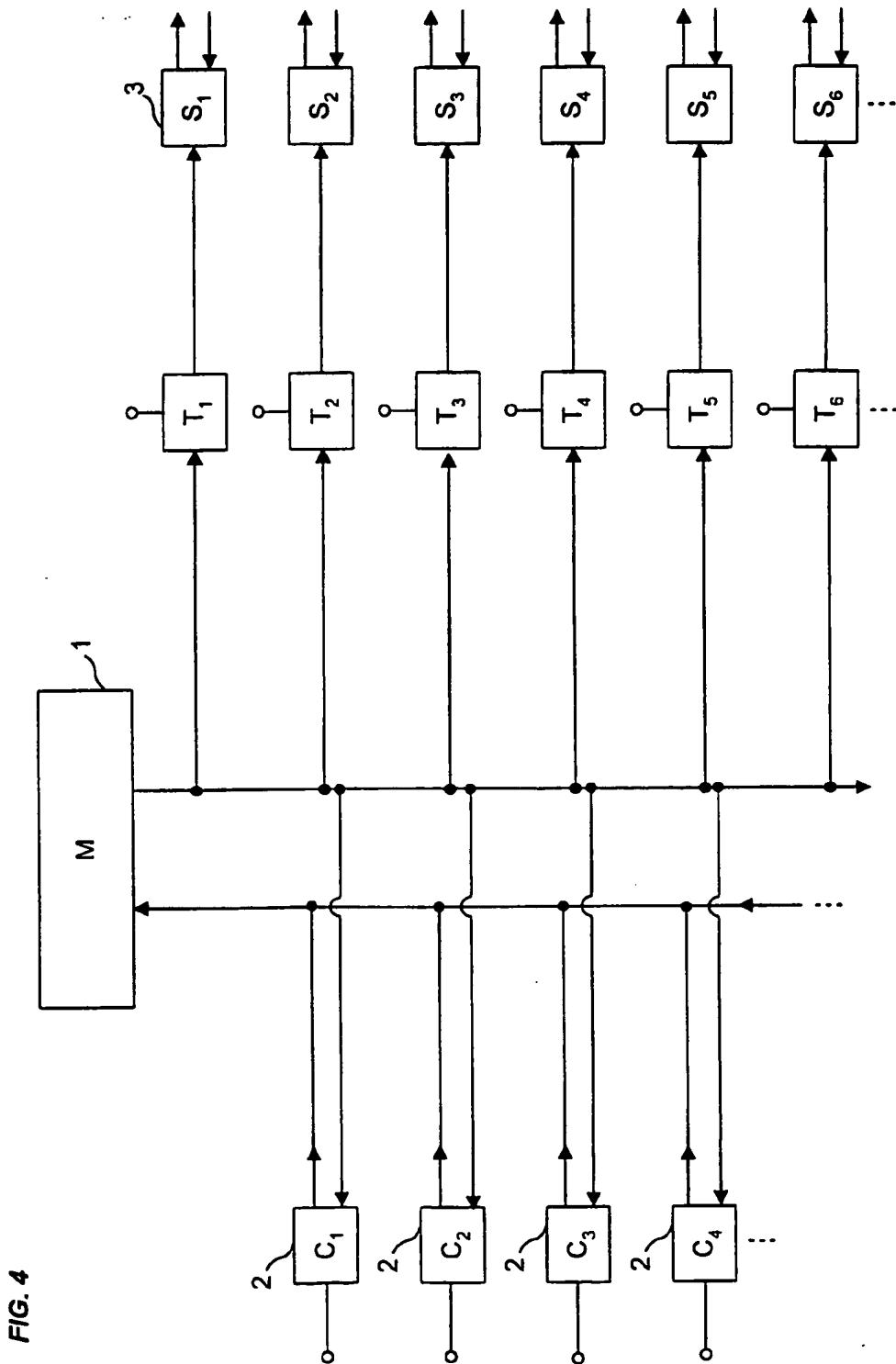
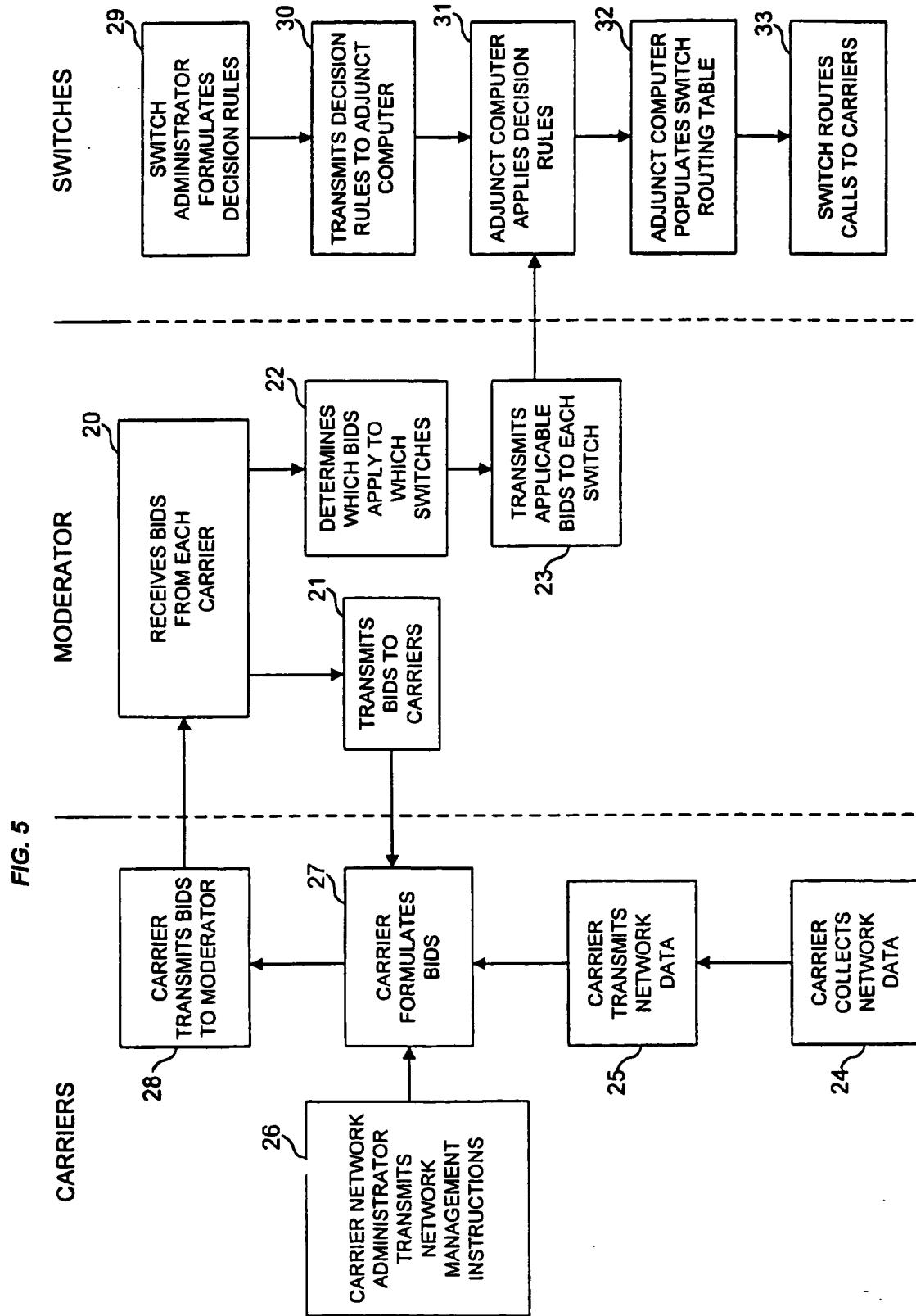


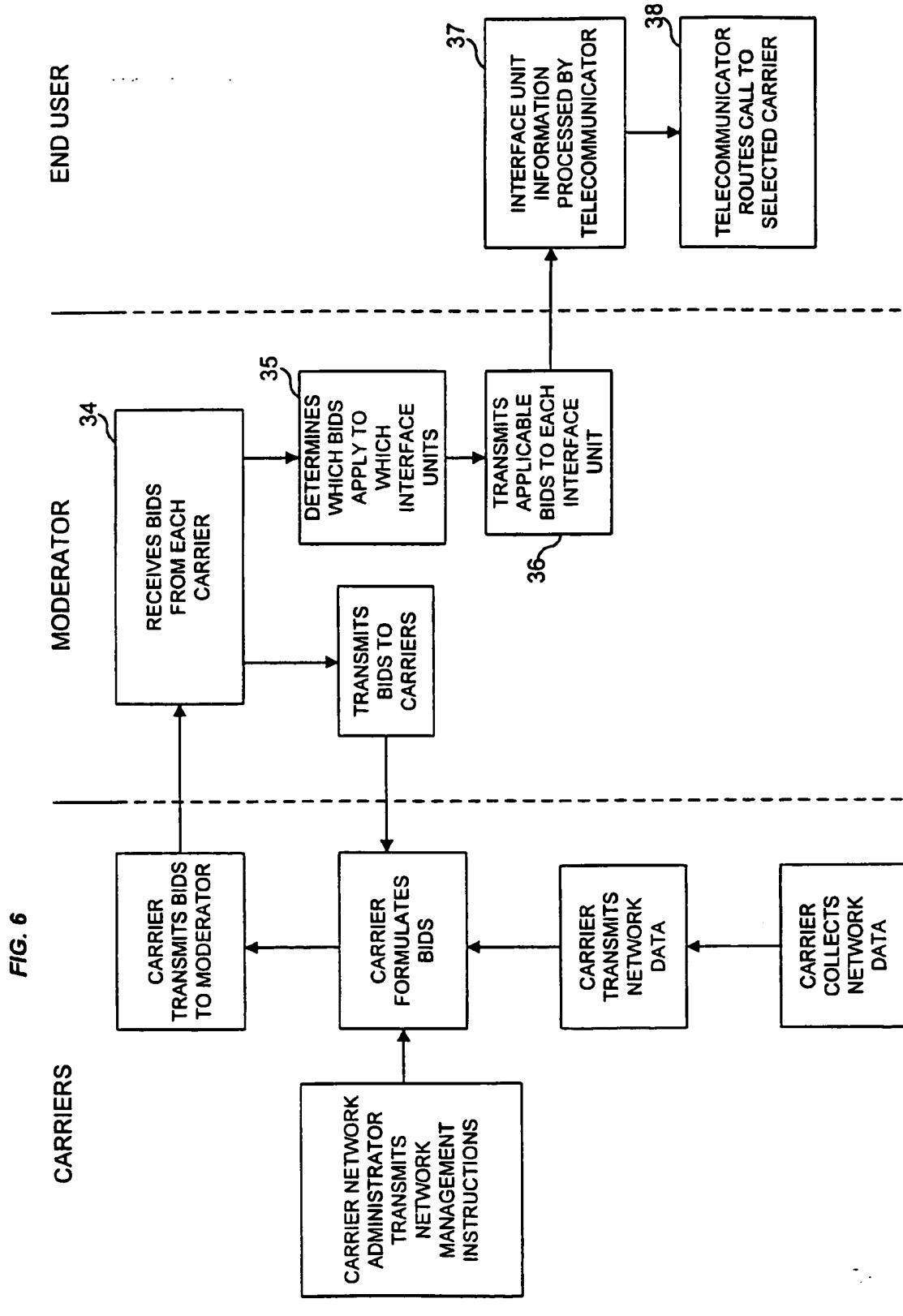
FIG. 4

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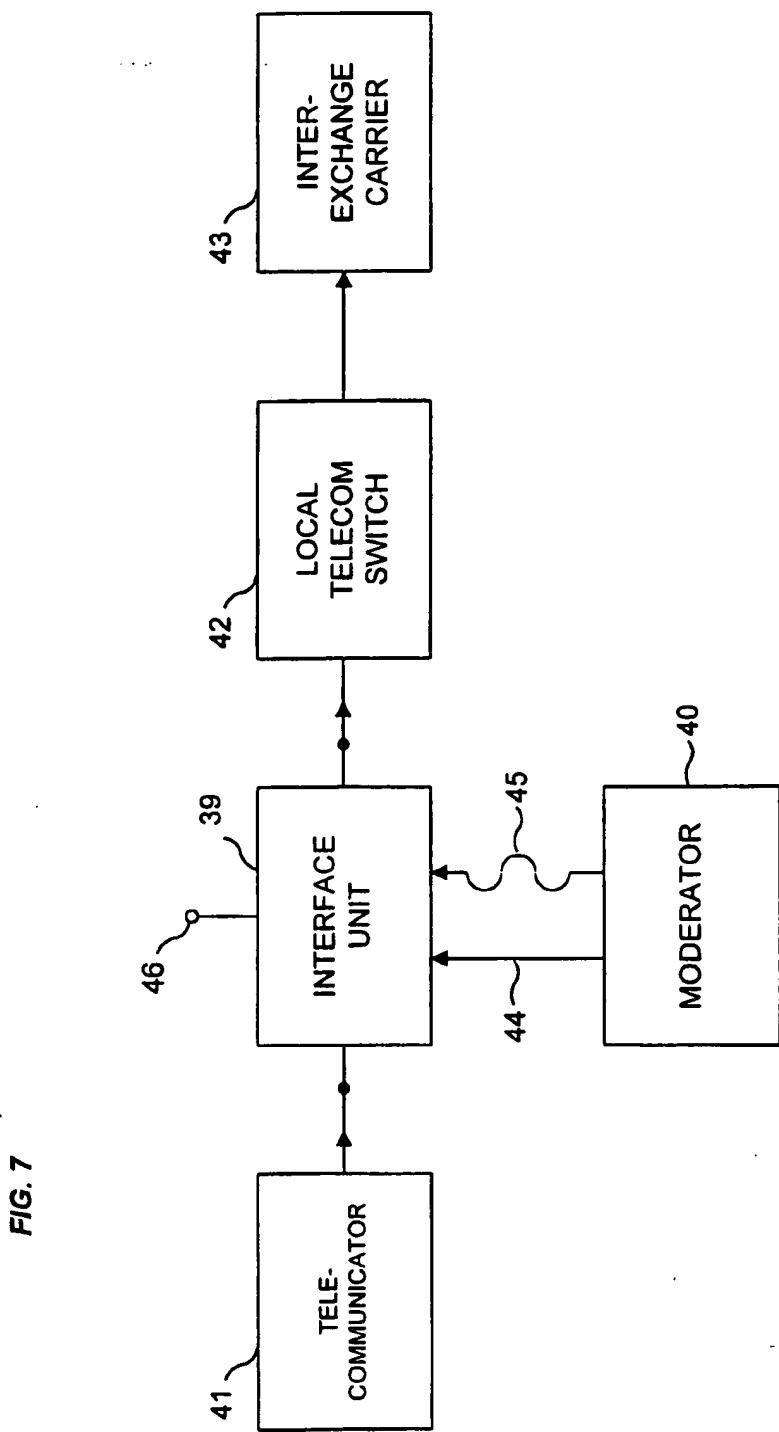


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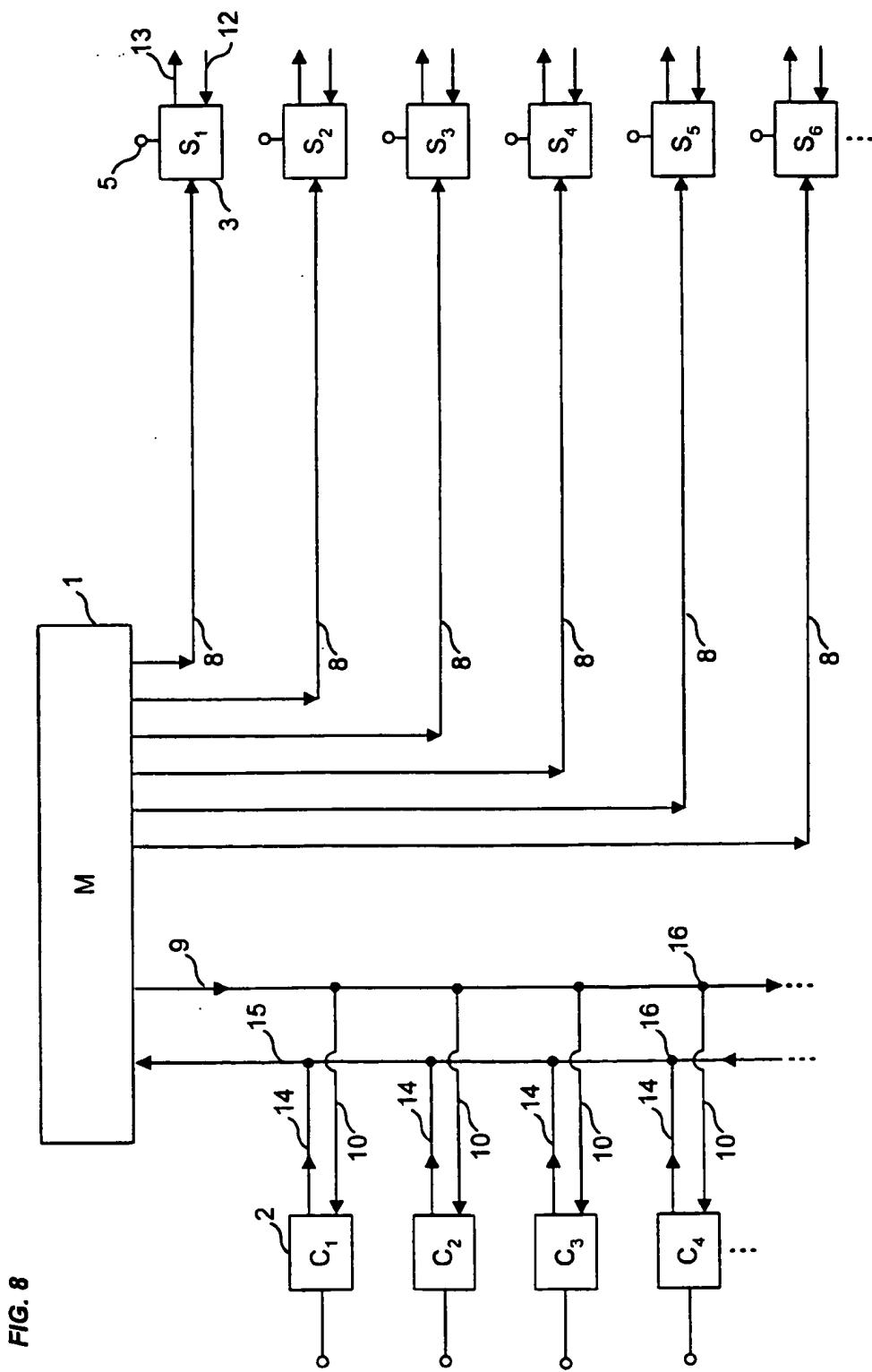


FIG. 8

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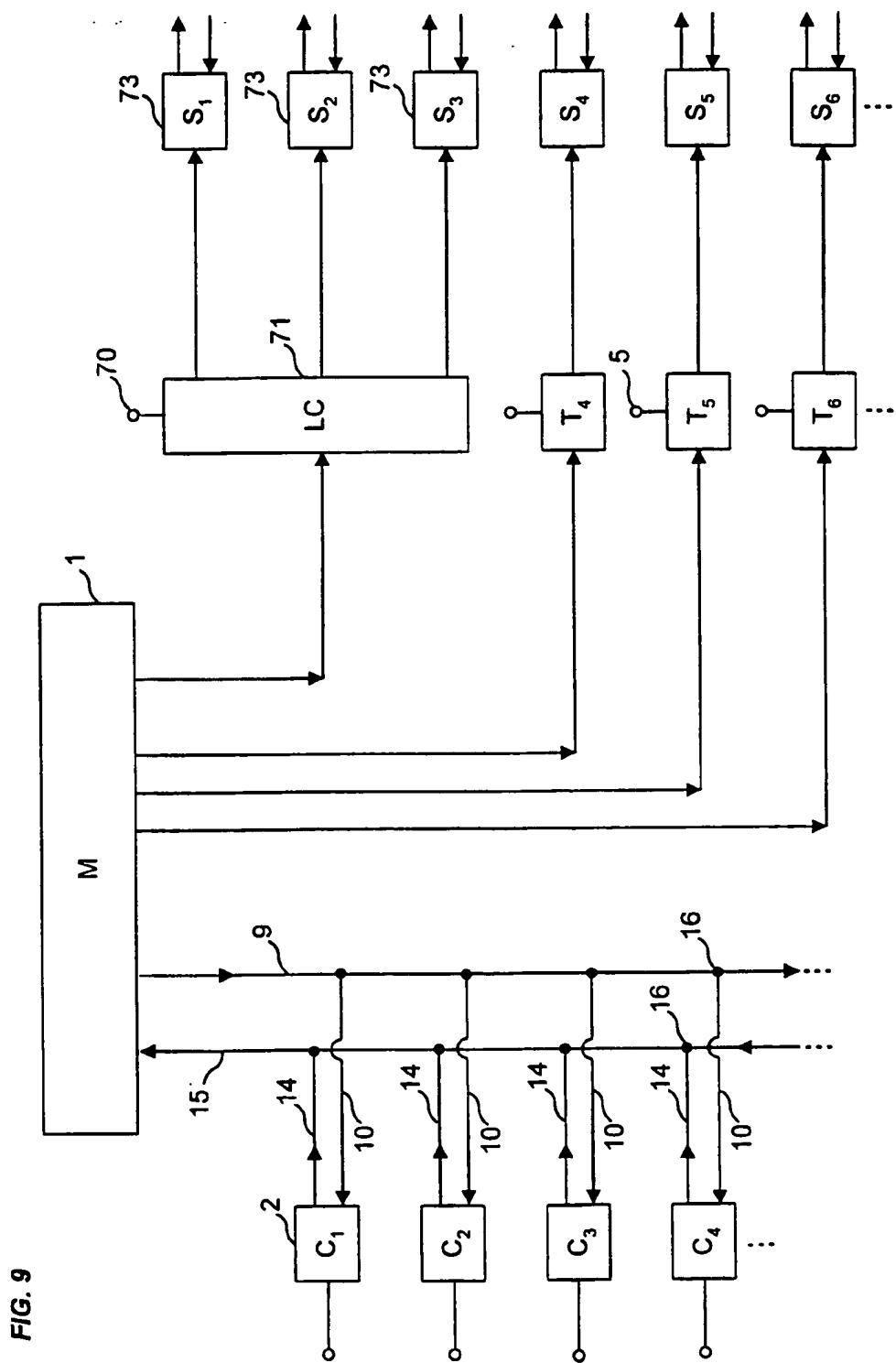
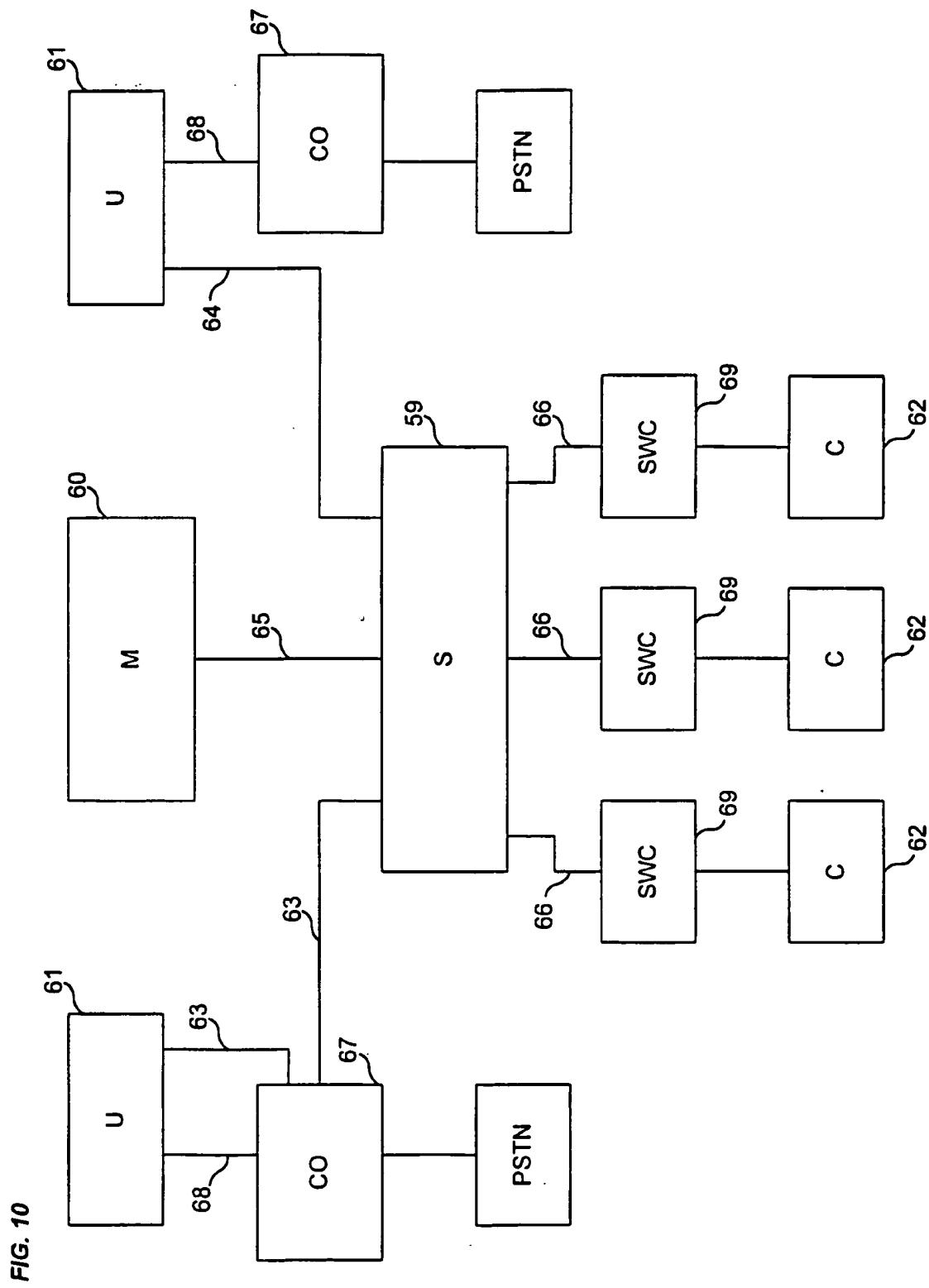


FIG. 9

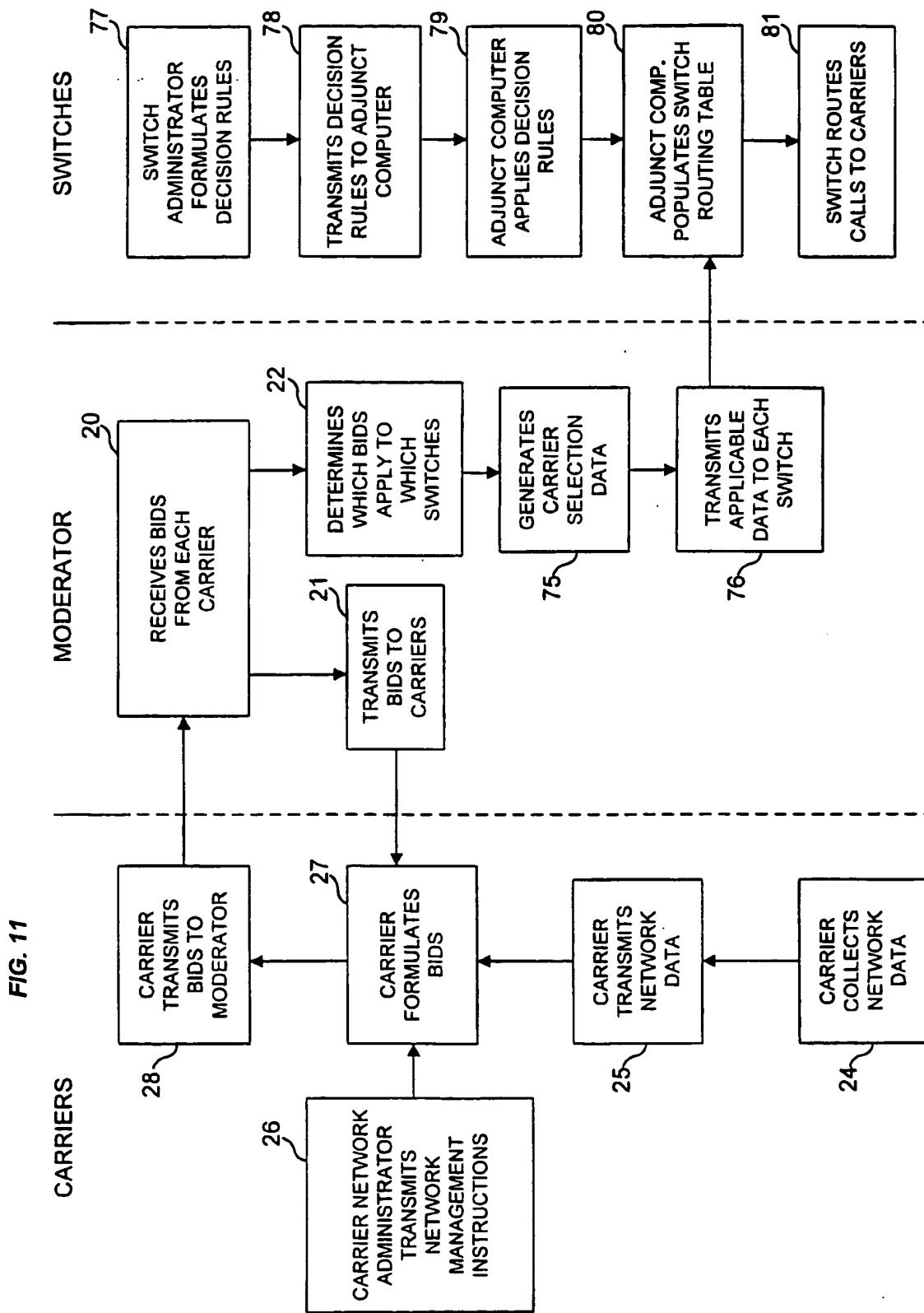
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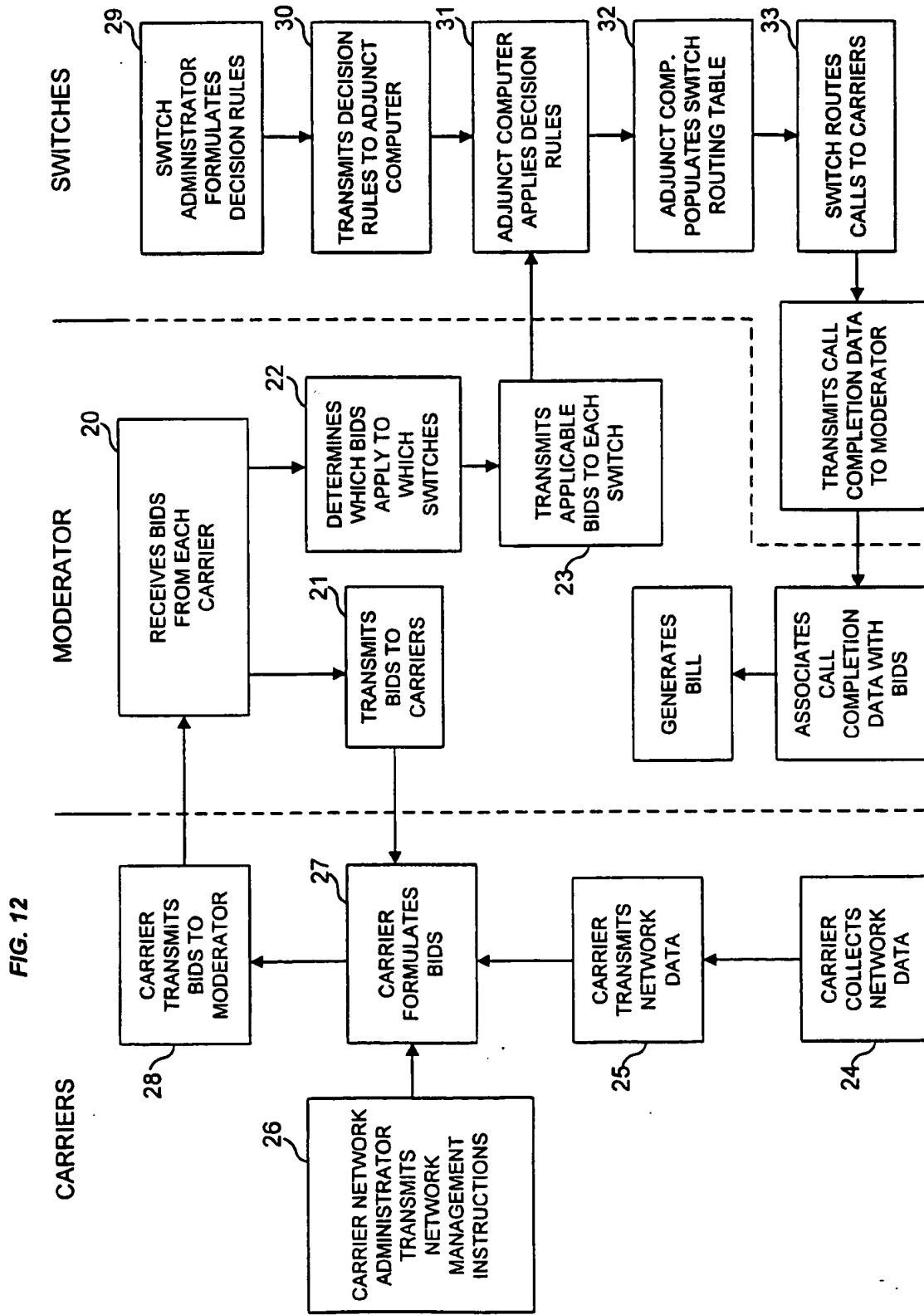
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